

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8539—VOL. LIL.

BIRTHS.
At Port Macquarie, the wife of Mr. Henry Young, of Hussey,
Hussey's River, of a son, Henry Young, of Hussey,
On the 9th September, at Christ Church (N.S.W.), Mr. J. Oswald
Gibson, of a daughter.
On the 10th September, at Gleeson, Deep Creek, Victoria,
John Weller Clark, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 30th September, at her residence, Victoria-street, Pad-
dington, Mrs. W. R. Taylor, of a daughter.
On the 2nd instant, Mrs. John Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Port Macquarie, Mr. Isaac O'Brien to Mrs. F. Finch,
On the 21st September, by the Rev. Mr. Price, of a daughter.
At Port Macquarie, by special licence, William McNeil, Esq., son of
Barmenian, Latrobe District, New South Wales, eldest son of
Peter McNeil, Esq., of Kevington South, Victoria, to Agnes, eldest
daughter of Alexander Davidson, Esq., of Bulleen, New South
Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 27th September, at Ipswich, Glenside, of inflammation
of the brain, Captain John Macmillan, 40 years of age, son of Hugh
Macmillan, second son of Rev. W. J. Killick Paddington, aged seven
years and eleven months.
On the 30th September, at her late residence, Mrs. Mary Lock
Parramatta, Mrs. Wilmot, an old and much respected
colonist, aged 71 years, wife of the late James Lock, much re-
gretted by all who knew her.
At her residence, Redfern-street, Redfern,
Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Michael Dunn, eldest daughter
of Michael Casey, Glebe Point Road, aged 25 years.
On the 31st instant, at her late residence, Coopers-street, Glebe,
Lucy, the beloved wife of Michael Dunn, much re-
gretted by all who knew her.
On the 2nd instant, at his residence, 256 Pitt-street, Mr.
Philip Myers, aged 65 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of
friends.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.
TO WOOLONGONG.—Kembla, NOON, at 11.
WOOLONGONG.—Kembla, NOON, at 11.
SALALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Ulking, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Cessnock, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUWA.—Cessnock, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY.

DARAWATTA STEAMERS.
The 21st instant, the fine steamship DARAWATTA, of 1,000 tons, owned by the Rev. Mr. Price, of a daughter.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Fare—Circular, 1s. 6d.; return, 2s. 6d.
Stateroom, 1s. return, 1s. 6d.
Being only 9d. each way.

N.B.—The proprietors are making arrangements for
procuring steamers of modern build and great speed, when they
will be able to give increased accommodation to the
public.

DARAWATTA RIVER STEAMERS.

The consecutive steamers EMU, PELICAN, or
BLACK SWAN will, on and after MONDAY, 2nd October,
ply daily between SYDNEY, HUNTER'S HILL,
GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, as follows:—

From RYDE, 7.15 a.m. to GLADESVILLE, at 7.15 and
9 a.m., and 1.35, and 5 p.m.

From GLADESVILLE, at 9 a.m., 12 (noon), 4 and 5 p.m.,
and at HUNTER'S HILL, at 15 minutes past those

A steamer will also leave the PHENIX WHARF for
HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE, at 6.15 p.m.; starting from GLADESVILLE at 7, at
HUNTER'S HILL at 7.15.

Between Sydney and RYDE,
1s. 6d cabin, return, 2s. 6d; steerage, 1s. return, 1s.

Between Sydney and GLADESVILLE,
1s. cabin, return, 1s. 6d; steerage, 1s. return, 1s.

Is cabin, return, 1s. 6d; steerage, 1s. return, 1s.

Children under 10 years of age, return, ticket 6d, available
for any part of the river.

For particular regarding freight and passage, with
information on all subjects connected with the PENIN-
SULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S LINE, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent,
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd September, 1865.

S TEAM TO ENGLAND IN SIXTY DAYS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS,
NEW YORK, LONDON, &c., per
S.S. BRITANNIA.
Lieut. John Gray, R.N.R.

This favourite vessel will be dispatched from Melbourne
for Liverpool, on FRIDAY, 20th October.

For particulars, and plan of cabin, apply to BRIGHT,
BROTHERS, & CO., Melbourne; WILLIS, MERRY,
& CO.; or DANIELL KING, & CO., Sydney.

H OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—THE PANAMA,
NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN
ROYAL MAIL SHIPSTEAMER,
CLIFFORD HAMILTON,
J. G. COOPER, Commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLING-
TON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MEL-
BOURNE, SATURDAY, October 14th, at 5 p.m.
Goods and passengers for TARANAKI transhipped at
NELSON.
Passengers for NAPIER transhipped at WELLING-
TON.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.—THE
PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN
ROYAL MAIL SHIPSTEAMER,
PRINCE ALFRED,
S. H. MacIn, Commander,
will be dispatched for AUCKLAND with the English
steamship.

SATURDAY, October 14th, at 5 p.m.,
Taking goods and passengers for NAPIER transhipped at
WELLINGTON.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

S TEAM TO HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS direct.—
REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail
steamship.

T A R A R U A U, or other steamship of the Company's fleet, will be dispatched
for HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS, SATURDAY, October 14th.

For freight and passage apply at

Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, 21st September, 1865.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 4 o'clock p.m., on FRIDAY, 15th December, 1865, from persons willing to contract with the company for a railway from Toowoomba to Dalrymple Creek, near Allora, being about forty-six miles in length. The works will comprise clearing, fencing, earth and rock excavation, and embankments, stone walls, culverts, culverts, drains, &c., as well as providing all labour, stores, and laying a single line of permanent way with sidings.

Tenders to be endorsed "Construction of Railway Line from Toowoomba to Dalrymple Creek, near Allora, Southern and Western Railway."

Particulars and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Southern and Western Railway, Ipswich, on and after 1st November next.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the tenderer, and two responsible persons as sureties agreeing to be answerable for the performance of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver the office of the Railway Company, Ipswich, within fourteen days from the usual notice of acceptance, to be paid to them in the sum of £500, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

No tender will be received later than the time above mentioned, or the following day, at eleven o'clock a.m., unless several tenders with an application will be declared. But before any approved tender is declared, the tenderer will be required then and to deposit the sum of one thousand pounds, as a guarantee of the *NONA FIDE* intentions of such tenders to carry out the works. And in the event of such tenders failing to enter into the necessary contract, or to prove incapable of carrying out the work within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Government, the said amount of one thousand pounds shall become absolutely forfeited to the Crown.

The Government do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

A. MACALISTER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Brisbane, 21st September, 1865.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND AGENTS.—TENDERS.—Will be received at this Office, until noon of MONDAY, the 13th November next, for the charter for one year, from the 1st January, 1866, of a Screw Steamer of not less than 1,000 tons, to be employed in running from the ports of Queensland to such ports on the westward of Torres' Straits as the Government may think fit.

The ship must be subject to a special survey, and be able to carry not less than thirty days' fuel. She must spread sufficient canvas to enable her to be navigated with safety under steam, and her speed under steam must not be less than nine knots.

The vessel must be delivered in Moreton Bay by the 1st January, 1866, with thirty days' coal, and all the necessary stores for two months' voyage.

The owners will be bound to fully insure the vessel, and will at the end of the charter give over at such port as may be agreed upon in as good condition as when received, due allowance being made for wear and tear.

The owners must state the age of the vessel; must give last report of survey; and state when it is proposed to place the vessel on slip, or dock, to clean and paint her bottom previously to commencement of charter.

R. G. W. HERBERT.

Public Works Office, Adelaide,

July 21st, 1865.

LEASE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—NOTICE.—It is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this Office, until noon of 14th October next, to be addressed to the Commissioners of Railways, Adelaide, and marked "Tender for lease of railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in South Australia, from Adelaide to the Port, and from Adelaide to Kapunda, in accordance with the conditions and regulations published by the South Australian Government Gazette, of the 20th instant, of which may be obtained on application at the Department of Public Works, Sydney.

The Government will not necessarily accept the highest or any tender.

F. S. DUTTON.

Commissioner of Railways.

Public Works Office, Adelaide,

August 17, 1865.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.—TENDERS are prepared to receive DESIGNS for the erection of a General Post Office and Telegraph Station in one design, but separately internally.

The designs to be drawn to a scale of 10 feet to 1 inch, and the elevations to be given to full size.

The designs will be marked with a motto or monogram, and accompanied with two letters bearing the same device; the one enclosing estimate and rough specification, without name, and marked "Estimate and Specification"; the other giving name and address of designer.

Designs to be sent to the Commissioner of Public Works, on or before 1st January, 1866.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON.

Commissioner of Public Works.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL, £100,000. LTD.—LIFE—£100,000.

With power to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.—DIRECTORS.—The Hon. A. Macleay, Esq.; George Wigram Allen, Esq.; Alfred Lloyd, Esq.; John French, Esq.; Medical Officer, Surveyor; F. Symonds Jones, Esq., M.D.; G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of New South Wales.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Capital, £500,000.

J. L. Montague, Esq., Chairman.

John Watkin, Esq.; A. B. Smith, Esq.; Henry Prince, Esq.; J. B. Young, Esq.; and London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 20, St. James's Street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

G. M. SMITH, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.

W. H. Mackenzie, Junr., Manager.

Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Capital, £500,000.

J. L. Montague, Esq., Chairman.

John Watkin, Esq.; A. B. Smith, Esq.; Henry Prince, Esq.; J. B. Young, Esq.; and London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 20, St. James's Street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

G. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims for the colony, and to make payment of the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, with the same facility as in the United Kingdom.

H. O'BRIEN, M.D.

Proprietor, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to

MADDY IRISH, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MARINE "RANCH"—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

The undersigned are to be appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and will be entitled to receive a premium against Fire and Marine Risks, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. The terms of proposal, prospectus, and all information can be had at the office of Mr. HAROLD BREK, Architect, Mart's Passage.

The Undersigned are prepared to ADVANCE on THE WOOL and TALLOW consigned to them for Sale or shipment.

CORNISH and HAY.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

11 WIN and TURRER (late Durban and Irwin).

The Undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER.

Cornhill, July 7th.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,000,000. Premiums, £200,000. 000.

Insurance effected in Australia, New Zealand,

London, &c., by Lightning made good, and all other risks.

Admitted by the Board of Trade.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., Agents, 49, Brindley-hill, Brixton.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—SYPNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.

Current Fire rates, and lowest Life rates in Australia.

Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agents.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

Directors:

The Hon. James Mitchell, The Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C.

William Walcott, Esq.

The detailed prospectus of the Company can be had at the office of this Company, 148, Pitt-street.

F. A. BILL, Honorary Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 23rd day of August ultime, resolutions were passed, which were confirmed at a subsequent meeting held on the 27th instant, to the effect that, for their own benefit, the shareholders of the Company, will retain the capital stock of the Company. Of these shares 10,000 will be retained by the Company until, by receipt of advice from London, they are in a position to judge of the present value of the present proprietors in the proportion of 2 shares for every 5 of the original stock, at £5 per share.

It is proposed to place in the general market, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the capital stock of the Company.

These shares will be issued at £4 each of which will be payable on allotment, and the remainder on or before 1st November next.

The detailed prospectus of the Company can be had at the office of this Company, 148, Pitt-street.

J. H. ALLOWAY, M. Metcalfe, Esq.

The detailed prospectus of the Company can be had at the office of this Company, 148, Pitt-street.

F. A. BILL, Honorary Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CARDS OF MEMBERSHIP! (Yearly, Half yearly, Quarterly.)—The Classes commencing October 1st, are now ready for issue. Subscriptions, £1 per annum.

Members have the following advantages:

ADMISSION TO READING-ROOM, which is regularly supplied with nearly 100 Newspapers, Magazines, Books, and Periodicals.

USE OF CIRCULATING LIBRARY of upwards of 11,000 volumes; admission to classes, some of which are free.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS—CLASSES.—The following EVENING CLASSES, connected with the institution, MERT as under, and a favourable opportunity is now presented for members wishing to join.

GREEK, advanced, Wednesday, at 7.30, W. C. Windsor, Eng. teacher.

PHYSICS, Wednesday, at 8.30, W. C. Windsor, Eng. teacher.

LATIN, elementary, Friday, at 7. J. S. Paterson, Eng. teacher.

ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, and COMPOSITION, Tues. day, at 8. R. H. B. Hobbs, teacher.

DISCUSSION CLASS, Friday, at 7.30.

The above classes are FREE to members of the institution.

DRAWING, figure and landscape, Monday and Thursday, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, Music, Drawing, and Painting, Tuesday, at 7.30.

ARITHMETIC, Algebra, and trigonometry, Tuesday and Friday, at 7.30.

YOUTHFUL MUSIC, Monday and Thursday, at 7.30.

CHILDREN'S MUSIC, Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.30.

MECHANICAL DESIGNING AND DRAWING, Wednesday, at 7.30.

CHARLES N. SALIS, teacher.

EDWARD H. PRESCOTT, teacher.

CHARLES FIELD, teacher.

EDWARD BELL, teacher.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGULARIAL JURISDICTION.

In the W.H. DAVIDSON, Esq., late of the Waterlow Estate, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.

 NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, The Probate, Estate, and Inventory of David Joseph Davidson, deceased, to be granted to WILLIAM MOON, of Waterlow Estate, and RUBEN TAYLOR, of George-street, Sydney, administrators.

WOOD READETT, Proctor for the said executors, 126, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

EDWARD L. LEITCH, Esq., late of the Old Racecourse and Punting-street, Canterbury, Provincial Secretary.

<div data-bbox="230

rely astonishing. Her room doors was left unlocked, and she was allowed a servant. She complains that she is only allowed for furniture a washing and a looking-glass, and iron bedstead, a table, and some chairs. Many a squatter in the bush has not half these. Against her dinner, however, she cannot say anything—"soup, beefsteak, chicken, boiled corn, tomatoes, Irish stew, sausages, bread, and butter, camomapple jam (what are they?), peaches, and grapes." Her breakfast was much the same, with the morning papers to read. The Indians she repaid, according to her own account, by every variety of ingenious insult. In sundry ways she had managed to smuggle into her room a number of Confederate flags, which it was her pastime to wave in defiance at the sentinel, till he fired at her once and again. After dinner she insisted in going into the post-room till the sentry, with his musket, took her thumbs. The prison officials, like all other American officials in this wild time, have been a curious mixture of gentlemen and brutes. These prison details have an especial interest now when the main charge against the life of ex-President Davis rests upon his assumed severity towards the Northern prisoners. However well the Federal may have treated Miss Rose, the manner of his parole captures me for that part the treatment of dogs. When Lieutenant Hastings was afterwards arrested on suspicion, he was confined with 500 others in a room only seventy feet long. It was a common practice to chain forty-two-pound canister balls to the feet of the most obnoxious, and keep them so, day and night. For the further adventures of the beautiful spy, how she was released, re-arrested, and again released, how she tried to run the blockade, and was captured, and then was released by her husband was that he, and took away his fictions by way of reprisal, in twenty-four hours; how she was relegated to Canada, passed on with her captives, and finally herself perfect to a steady life in London, our readers must discover in the book itself, which is by no means a bad one, though it might have been greatly better.

ROME AND MEXICO.

(From the *Saturday Review*, July 15.) The Pope and the Emperor Maximilian have arrived in a very tedious and formal way at the understanding that they cannot get on together. The Pope last winter sent out a special representative to Mexico, who was received with such humble pomp as the means of the Mexican Empire permit, and who was the gayest and most amiable of men—indeed, but who happened to have been entrapped into no power, and could not therefore commit himself to anything. The Emperor, nettled at this, and determined to show he was not to be frightened, commissioned a lay tribunal to settle the question of confiscation of ecclesiastical property on the principle of setting aside only such sales of church lands as were tainted with fraud, and declared that complete religious toleration was the only condition of his government. Consequently the Papal envoy may stay altogether, and returned to Guatemala, as a pleasanter and more orthodox place to stay in. But, as the Emperor wished to conciliate the Church party in Mexico, and preferred being good terms with the Pope if possible, he, in his turn, dispatched a special envoy, who was to go to Rome and try to convince the Pope that the Emperor really meant very well and all that. The Pope, however, would not be induced to make things more comfortable for the Emperor, than they had been made for his own envoy, and the Mexican has been snubbed and disengaged at Rome in every possible way. There the quarrel now rests, and it is not likely to be healed. The Emperor has incurred the risk of quarrelling with the Pope, and has not found himself much art. That there was some real difficulty in the case is unquestionable. If he had had a very bad time to get through, it is clear he has been growing less secure, it would naturally have added to his difficulties that the Church party, which originally supported him, should have been alienated from his cause. All rats leave a sinking ship, but rats who have a religious motive for leaving it, may be supposed to be especially sure to leave it. But, as it has turned out, things have gone better with the Emperor than any one could have expected six months ago. The armies of his native adversaries have been beaten, and dispersed; and it has been made clear to every one that the Americans will not at present give him any trouble, and that the French, so long as his brother Emperor is the master of the French will give him an unwavering and effective support; and lastly, he has succeeded where success seemed most difficult, and has actually got a loan placed which will bring him in at least six million francs. Therefore the Church party has not been called in to assist him in his adventure, or to show any great zeal in helping him to his destination; and as they did not openly quarrel with him at the time of his difference with the Papal envoy, they are naturally impelled more and more every day to behave in a quiet and reasonable manner, and, in the return of prosperity and the revival of social life, the return of the intervention which they planned, the adjustment of the rival claims which beset the Papal party, will be easily effected, and the Pope will still cause many divisions and heartburnings; but, as time rolls on, the notion that there can be a good indisputable title to property once held by the Church will take a firm root. The mere force of circumstances, therefore, if the Empire goes on tolerably well, is sure to soften the opposition of the Church party to the Emperor. And there is another reason for having had the Emperor who quarrels with the Pope should seem to them less than it would otherwise do. The especial ground on which the Pope blames the Emperor, and refuses to be at amity with him, is that the Emperor proclaims the principle of toleration; and in Mexico, where there are no native heretics, this simple means that foreigners are to be allowed to have and to form a worship they please. But, as it happens, the whole people of Mexico, who are most friendly to the priests are also the most friendly to foreigners, and are most anxious to please them. The Liberals in Mexico have always been the bitter enemies of the foreigner, while the Conservatives have been the foreigner's friends partly out of opposition to the Liberals, and partly because, as the greater portion of the society of Mexico is Conservative, the Conservatives are in that society more friendly and familiar with the foreigner than the Liberals were. The Conservatives cannot, therefore, look with any great or sincere disapprobation on the proposal which seems to the Pope so shocking—that foreigners should have full liberty to worship in their own heretical misguided way.

But although the Catholics of Mexico may have special reasons for being very determined in their opposition to a Sovereign who is not of favour with Rome, the main cause of their tranquillity is the same cause which influences Catholics everywhere, except in such places as Guatemala, where the flame of orthodoxy burns still with its ancient brightness. The Catholic world does not treat the question of toleration between Popes and Liberal Sovereigns as a matter of religious principle, because the Popes do not themselves do so. The present Pope is pleased to declare that he does not have anything to do with a prince who is not wicked as he is the dangerous and detestable doctrine that the religion of unbelievers are to be tolerated; and he informs the Mexicans that the Church knows nothing of toleration, and cannot endure it. But the Mexicans are at this point under the rule of the French, whom they treat as enemies and guests, according to their special political views. At any rate, the French are there, and cause the Mexican masses to reflect in many ways. Among other things, they are in the French regard this principle of religious toleration not as anything dangerous or detestable, but as a matter of course. Long before the Emperor announced that foreigner generally might worship as they please, the French, in Protestant services performed for the benefit of the French soldiers who happened to come from the Protestant parts of France, and foreign Protestants of every nation, were allowed to attend those services if they liked. And in Mexico, when they came to inquire further into the matter, soon discovered that the French were not blinded by the Pope for doing this. It is only little noticed that the Church must quarrel with them if they do not themselves do so. A great nation like France may do other things, and the Pope blesses and loves the Emperor of the French, and consents to be preserved on his behalf, the pious hands of Frenchmen, although France has recognised officially the religious independence of Protestants and Jews, and has just placed Mahometans on the same footing. To be told, therefore, that toleration is an awful thing, a thing not to be overlooked or pardoned, does not mean that this is an invariable dogma of the Church, but merely that the nation addressed is a heretic and insignificant nation. All that is clear to the perplexed Mexicans is that the Pope dares to treat Mexico as he does not dare to treat France. In the same way, the scruples and timid Catholics in Mexico are assured that there is something awful in the secularisation of Church property, but there is a curse on those who sell it and those who buy it, and that, as the property of the Church is for ever inalienable, this curse follows buyers and sellers from generation to generation. The Pope can clearly have nothing to do with an Emperor

who says the sale of Church property shall be recognised as valid unless the sale in any particular case happens to be tainted with fraud. But Mexicans cannot live for ever in ignorance of what has happened in other countries. There are now four regular lines of steamers every month to Vera Cruz, and Catholics with that amount of knowledge, associated with a certain degree of common sense, before long to find opportunities of learning what has happened elsewhere when ecclesiastical property has been secularised. A very little inquiry will inform us that not only has ecclesiastical property been largely secularised in other countries, but that even in Orthodox and devout Spain a steady process of selling Church property for the benefit of the nation has been going on for many years, and is going on at this moment. The Spanish authorities have again tried to put a stop to it on the basis of recognising as valid the sales already made, provided that further sales are declared illegal. Sometimes this compromise is adopted, and sometimes it is set aside, according as bigotry or impetuosity happens to prevail in Spain; but at any rate the compromise, even when successful, eat into the doctrine that Church lands are inalienable, and the observant reader will perceive that the Spanish Government has been tender, and that the Government need only be chaste and honest to make Rome anxious to please it, even though heretics are tolerated and Church lands are sold.

Nothing perhaps could be more likely to promote this feeling in Mexico than the intelligence that the Kingdom of Italy, which has been reviled and cursed and anathematized a hundred times by the Pope, is to be represented by Cardinal Spina, the man who has been released, re-arrested, and again released, by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs for the recognition is even more instructive than the recognition itself. He explains, in his circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain, that Spain does no good to the Pope by not recognising Italy, but does great harm to it. The Pope is treated just as if Spain did recognise Italy, and conventions which drive him into the last corner are signed without the disapprobation of Spain, and no moral influence prevent the fact that if it had been the disapprobation of Alyscamps or Guatemala; while Spain, because it does not recognise Italy, is left out of the concert of great European Powers. Accordingly, Spain has got tired of this very unsatisfactory state of things, and intends to make friends with Italy and so regain its own proper political position. It is quite impossible in these days to regulate its policy by consulting the wishes of the Pope, and it takes it for granted that the Pope, who is a good man, but who happened to have been entrapped into no power, and could not therefore commit himself to anything, the Emperor, netted at this, and determined to show he was not to be frightened, commissioned a lay tribunal to settle the question of confiscation of ecclesiastical property on the principle of setting aside only such sales of church lands as were tainted with fraud, and declared that complete religious toleration was the only condition of his government. Consequently the Papal envoy may stay altogether, and returned to Guatemala, as a pleasanter and more orthodox place to stay in. But, as the Emperor wished to conciliate the Church party in Mexico, and preferred being good terms with the Pope if possible, he, in his turn, dispatched a special envoy, who was to go to Rome and try to convince the Pope that the Emperor really meant very well and all that. The Pope, however, would not be induced to make things more comfortable for the Emperor, than they had been made for his own envoy, and the Mexican has been snubbed and disengaged at Rome in every possible way. There the quarrel now rests, and it is not likely to be healed. The Emperor has incurred the risk of quarrelling with the Pope, and has not found himself much art. That there was some real difficulty in the case is unquestionable. If he had had a very bad time to get through, it is clear he has been growing less secure, it would naturally have added to his difficulties that the Church party, which originally supported him, should have been alienated from his cause. All rats leave a sinking ship, but rats who have a religious motive for leaving it, may be supposed to be especially sure to leave it. But, as it has turned out, things have gone better with the Emperor than any one could have expected six months ago. The armies of his native adversaries have been beaten, and dispersed; and it has been made clear to every one that the Americans will not at present give him any trouble, and that the French, so long as his brother Emperor is the master of the French will give him an unwavering and effective support; and lastly, he has succeeded where success seemed most difficult, and has actually got a loan placed which will bring him in at least six million francs. Therefore the Church party has not been called in to assist him in his adventure, or to show any great zeal in helping him to his destination; and as they did not openly quarrel with him at the time of his difference with the Papal envoy, they are naturally impelled more and more every day to behave in a quiet and reasonable manner, and, in the return of prosperity and the revival of social life, the return of the intervention which they planned, the adjustment of the rival claims which beset the Papal party, will be easily effected, and the Pope will still cause many divisions and heartburnings; but, as time rolls on, the notion that there can be a good indisputable title to property once held by the Church will take a firm root. The mere force of circumstances, therefore, if the Empire goes on tolerably well, is sure to soften the opposition of the Church party to the Emperor. And there is another reason for having had the Emperor who quarrels with the Pope should seem to them less than it would otherwise do. The especial ground on which the Pope blames the Emperor, and refuses to be at amity with him, is that the Emperor proclaims the principle of toleration; and in Mexico, where there are no native heretics, this simple means that foreigners are to be allowed to have and to form a worship they please. But, as it happens, the whole people of Mexico, who are most friendly to the priests are also the most friendly to foreigners, and are most anxious to please them. The Liberals in Mexico have always been the bitter enemies of the foreigner, while the Conservatives have been the foreigner's friends partly out of opposition to the Liberals, and partly because, as the greater portion of the society of Mexico is Conservative, the Conservatives are in that society more friendly and familiar with the foreigner than the Liberals were. The Conservatives cannot, therefore, look with any great or sincere disapprobation on the proposal which seems to the Pope so shocking—that foreigners should have full liberty to worship in their own heretical misguided way.

But although the Catholics of Mexico may have special reasons for being very determined in their opposition to a Sovereign who is not of favour with Rome, the main cause of their tranquillity is the same cause which influences Catholics everywhere, except in such places as Guatemala, where the flame of orthodoxy burns still with its ancient brightness.

The Catholic world does not treat the question of toleration between Popes and Liberal Sovereigns as a matter of religious principle, because the Popes do not themselves do so. The present Pope is pleased to declare that he does not have anything to do with a prince who is not wicked as he is the dangerous and detestable doctrine that the religion of unbelievers are to be tolerated; and he informs the Mexicans that the Church knows nothing of toleration, and cannot endure it.

But the Church party in Mexico is not the same as the Church party in France.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

The objection urged against cheese factories are,

the difficulty of detecting adulterated milk, the carrying of milk to the factory, and liability of sour milk, difference in quality of milk arising from the manner in which cows are fed and managed, the loss of the whey, necessity of manufacturing "the early and late made cheese" in families. These are the principal objections urged by dairymen.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

FORBES.

Monday, 4 p.m.

On Friday evening, a public dinner was given to Mr. Inspector Davidson, at the Albion Hotel, prior to his departure from this district. There was a numerous attendance, and an appreciation of Mr. Davidson's services was expressed. Mr. W. Farrand, P.M., occupied the chair. Mr. Davidson is to be succeeded by Inspector Roberts, late of Carcoar.

William King Golding, already committed to take his trial for cattle stealing, was brought before the Bench on Saturday, for splitting open the skull of a miner named Smith, with a butcher's cleaver. The evidence in the case is in ear against Golding; but as Smith is not yet pronounced out of danger, Golding has been remanded for eight days.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

By means of the temporary and provisional arrangements made by Government with the London Chartered Bank, the salaries of most of the civil servants for September were paid to-day.

The Judges of Assize command their circuits this week. The Chief Justice takes Sandhurst and Castlemaine, Mr. Justice Williams presides at Ballarat and Geelong.

An address on the crisis approving of the Governor's action, adopted at a Bacchus Marsh meeting, was presented to-day; his Excellency intimated that he should be glad to perceive any prospect of an early termination of differences between the two Houses of Legislation.

The remains of Mr. Justice Wise were interred at the St. Kilda Cemetery yesterday.

Discovery has been made that by a bungle in drafting the Common Law Procedure Laws Consolidation Statute, passed in June last, implicitly repeals the Bills of Exchange Act—a measure which enables a person who sues as holder of a bill of exchange to obtain judgment in eight days from issue of writ, provided the defendant does not in the meanwhile obtain leave to enter an appearance.

A baker named Boyle, of Carlton, committed suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat.

Business dull. Nothing doing in Adelaide flour or Chilian wheat. Three thousand bushels Adelaide wheat sold at \$6.6d. Martell's brandy in request, for Sydney, at 7s. Dried fruits, good demand. Two hundred packages tobacco sold at auction, Southern twist, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Tens, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5d. West twist, 1s. 2d. Aromatics, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.; half pounds, 1s. to 1s. 5d. Large attendance, and sale brisk.

QUEENSLIFF.

Monday evening.

ARRIVED.—Gothenburg, from Otago.

SAILED.—Rose of Australia, for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday evening.

Two bodies of the men drowned in the late boat accident have been recovered.

The Summer Meeting of the Jockey Club is to commence on 14th December.

Mr. Housewill will oppose Mr. Bagot for the district of Light.

The corn market is very quiet. Holders of wheat ask 8s. and 10s. 6d., buyers holding off. No sales of flour, and no alteration in prices.

ARRIVED.—Pembrokehire, from London; Coorong (s.), from Melbourne; Atlantic, from Brisbane.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOODLIER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Wagons, Sprinklers, &c.

MR. C. MACKINLAY.—At his Barau, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Brougham, Spring-carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Victoria Saloon, Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. G. R. EWINGHOLT.—In his Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Wagons, &c.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

MESSRS. H. AND D. GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Malt, Potatoes, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

MR. N. COLLISTER.—At the Commercial Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. V. A. NEWTON.—At Newton's Buildings, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock, Machinery, &c., for Boot Hivington; on the Grafton Wharf, half-past 2 o'clock, American-dressed Lambs, Goats, and Sheep, at 10 o'clock.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Assorted Furniture and Effects.

MR. H. H. HENRY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, &c.

MR. D. COCHERON.—At the Mart, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BROWN AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Hosiery.

MR. G. VAUGHAN.—At 26, Redfern-street, Redfern, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

THE SHIREY.—At the Market Buildings, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Watches, Saddles, &c.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WISE.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL, at the close of his sermon last Saturday, made the following remarks on the death of Mr. Justice Wise:

"While thus referring to the dead, I cannot refrain from expressing my heartfelt sorrow for the loss which this colony has just experienced in the sudden death of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Wise was a man who was adopted by one of the most distinguished philanthropists in England, who has spent a long life in the service of his country, and been conspicuous amidst a galaxy of social reformers. Ever, however, I had opportunity of presenting my profession, the second Judge would be the first to be adopted by him, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can honestly bear witness to the sincerity of his attachment to me. Brought up in early life at the foot of Dr. Arnold's, Rugby, who up like us, was also early removed from his country and church, Mr. Wise imbibed those social sympathies which made Arnold so true a patriot, and so influential as a teacher. His name, and our intercourse, at least on my part, had ripened into an admiring friendship. During this period much of his mind and heart were open to me, and I can

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Pitt-street, Sydney.

EUROPEAN FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1863.

Lace, Trimmings, and Silk Mantles, and JACQUETTES, FOREIGN AND BRITISH SUMMER SHAWLS.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE respectfully inform their Friends in Sydney and their Customers generally, that they are now prepared with a complete choice of the most novel designs in MANTLES, JACQUETTES, and SHAWLS, now landed from the ships Damascus and Marquis of Argyle, and supplemented by the Royal Mail Steamer Madras, IN ALL, FORTY-TWO CASES, comprising FOUR HUNDRED and EIGHTY CARTEONS, for the largest shipments they have ever opened.

The attention of Ladies is invited to several hundred New Fashions in JACQUETTES, the favourites of the season at home, decidedly the most stylish produced, the leading attractions in the highest circles of fashion in Europe. There are several new shapes in Sleevs. The Trimmings and Appointments are also quite different from any previous season. In the purchase of these, the greatest care has been bestowed to have none other than RICH PLAIN GLACE SILKS, RIBBED SILKS, and GROS DUE SUEZ,

NEW IMPERIAL GROS GRAIN GLACE, which are now acknowledged to supersede all others; and, from their excellence of material and undeniable qualities, are specially recommended for mantles and jacquettes.

COLOURED FANCY MATERIALS.

The choice of new fabrics is very large, and several specialties will be conspicuous in this department. Among these, a novel and graceful shaped ZEPHYR GOSSAMER MANTLE, in white or black, with a registered design of one of the most eminent manufacturers. Also, Hair Cloth for the Opera, trimmed with a deep Italian bullion silk fringe. The foreign shapes and materials for the coming season are magnificent exhibitions of the skill of these artists, and those of British manufacture unsurpassed in their useful qualities.

LADIES' INDOOR JACKETS.

The variety of styles received in these, for the coming season renders a description impossible. Their novelty and general good taste were never surpassed. Those received by last month's mail were much appreciated, and very readily sold. Letters of credit were issued for them, and we are now respectfully informed that a second and larger shipment of the shapes are now open, in a diversity of trimmings, in addition to many others received by the overland route.

NEW CROQUET JACKETS, from 15s. 6d. YOUNG LADIES' and CHILDREN'S PROMENADE JACKETS.

The usual full assortment of sizes, with a larger variety of materials than any previous season.

EUROPEAN FANCY PAINTER, PAINTER, and POPE, desire especially at this time to inform their customers that from the very advantageous circumstances attending the purchase of their importations in Mantles and JACKETS for this season, Mr. Painter having in June bought the entire stock of the most popular

COTTON, LINEN, and SILK CLOTHES, comprising all their exclusive foreign patterns, prices far under cost of production, they will extend these advantages to their customers, and at once submit their Stock at prices commensurate with this advantageous purchase.

The rich and elegant JACKETS of the most approved design will, therefore, be had from

TWO TO THREE GUINEAS EACH lower than for equal value any former season. Ladies are respectfully requested to inspect these before making their purchases, as such an opportunity has never previously presented itself before the arrival of the season.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, with much pleasure, now announce the opening of Seven Cases for the SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

The variety of shawls made in Shawls is deserving of special attention, more particularly:

The New Trimmed and Fancy Embroidered Shawls, The Pure Linen and Cashmere Embroidered.

The Spanish, Pucker, and Foreign Lace Shawls.

Several new and elegant ones are now open.

An inspection of them is most satisfactory.

The other departments are now replete with NEW GOODS, and form together the most valuable and useful stock we have had the pleasure to submit.

Orders by post or otherwise, will always command our prompt attention.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Importers of Novelties, Victoria House, Sydney.

B L A C K S I L K S

BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS

4600 yards rich and stout Black French Glace Silks will be sold at 2s 11d, worth the attention of Ladies requiring dresses or mantles.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS

4600 yards rich and stout Black French Glace Silks will be sold at 2s 11d, worth the attention of Ladies requiring dresses or mantles.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The proprietors of the "Ladies' Establishment" have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and patrons that they have just received advice by the English mail, informing of very extensive purchases amounting to £10,000 worth of various articles, made by their agent in London, Mr. R. Griffiths, who has assigned the estate of a large English manufacturer, bought at an enormous discount.

In order to make room for these large shipments, they have been compelled to clear out at once their present new and valuable stock at a great sacrifice.

The first consignment, consisting of seventeen cases of rich black and coloured place silks, has arrived by the English mail, and will be offered with their present stock at the same reduced rates.

The proprietors of the Ladies' Establishment have therefore determined to hold a great Clearing-out Sale, to commence on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

This extensive Sale well worth the attention of Country Buyers, Hotel Keepers, Houses of Families, Storekeepers, Shipping Agents, and Drapery Buyers in General.

The Stock will be offered at very moderate prices, made by their agent in London, Mr. R. Griffiths, who has assigned the estate of a large English manufacturer, bought at an enormous discount.

To avoid confusion, all parcels will be delivered the day before.

N.B.—For the convenience of the public, the establishment will be kept open until 9 o'clock p.m.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON, (late Coutin and Griffiths), 86, King-street.

LADIES' BONNETS

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Gunny Bags.

Important to Buyers for the Tasmanian or New Zealand Markets. Potato Dealers, Produce Agents, and the Trade generally.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

Ex "Hippocampi."

In Lots to suit Purchasers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Poudre, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock. First lot to be offered,

13,000 gunny bags now being landed in good order and condition.

Bourbon Sugars.

First of the New Crop.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

Highly Important and Attractive Notice to Wholesalers, Country Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

125 Small Bag Sugar.

Hippocampi, from Bourbon.

For Sale without the slightest reserve.

N.B.—The trade are reminded that this is the only lot of sugar in SMALL BAGS, now in this market.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Poudre, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock.

Fish smoketop crystal sugar, in small bags

Good yellow, white, ditto, ditto

Good rations ditto, ditto

K.K.—500 small bags, about 15 tons

J.V.—700 " " 20 "

E.M.—650 " " 13 "

A.A.—650 " " 13 "

R.R.—478 " " 14 "

S.S.—692 " " 17 "

D.Y.—437 " " 17 "

D.B.—500 " " 6 "

I.P.—241 " " 6 "

A.—120 " " 4 "

B.—280 " " 10 "

CC.—204 " " 4 "

G.—120 " " 4 "

M.H.—1227 " " 27 "

K.K.—559 " " 19 "

LL.—1667 " " 50 "

1. " " 8 "

M.M.—455 " " 14 "

NN.—826 " " 13 "

LL.—463 " " 13 "

2. " " 13 "

OO.—586 " " 17 "

PP.—29 " " 1 "

LL.—156 " " 6 "

3. " " 6 "

TT.—14 " " 6 "

Terms at sale.

Groceries.

Oilmens' Stores.

Provisions.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Invoice of oilmens' stores, general groceries, and provisions.

Terms at sale.

New Paints.

Castor Oil, Linseed.

Gunny Bags, & Bushel Bags.

Hemp Lines, Twines.

Rope Cordage, &c.

Entire Cargos of the barque Camilla, from Calcutta.

Entire Unreserved Sale.

Important Notice to Merchants. Wholesale Grocers, Storekeepers, Importers, Engineers, Drysalers, Druggists, Confectioners, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Cambria.

210 new Paints.

No. 1.

The attention of the trade is particularly called to this very superior sample of new rice.

SUNDRIES.

30 bushels castor oil

15 bushels gunny bags

15 ditto 5-bales bags

142 bundles hemp cloths lines

64 ditto shop twine

12 cases fine Indian chintz

4 ditto 100 yards powder

2 ditto ditto Cayenne pepper

2 cases silk corals.

Buyers are requested to inspect samples of the above cargo which will be reserved at the Rooms, 259 George-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd October, and day of sale.

Terms liberal, at sale.

Pickles.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

31 cases Whybrow's selected pint pickles

188 ditto Cameron's ditto ditto

For sale, without reserve, to close a consignment account.

Terms at sale.

Red Herring.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

Important to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

For Sale Without Reserve.

Two Days' Unreserved Sale.

Attractive and highly important unreserved Sale, at the store of Messrs. M. Bar and Co., New Pitt-street, in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. Bar, and his immediate departure for Europe.

To Wholesale Grocers

To Country Storekeepers

To the Wine and Spirit Merchants

To Publicans and Hotel Keepers

To Buyers for Shipment.

On TUESDAY, 10th October, and WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

5 cases containing about 500 tons real fresh-cured Piston blisters.

This is a new article and is said to be far superior in flavour to the imported Youghurt herring.

Terms at sale.

Two Days' Unreserved Sale.

Attractive and highly important unreserved Sale, at the store of Messrs. M. Bar and Co., New Pitt-street, in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. Bar, and his immediate departure for Europe.

To Wholesale Grocers

To Country Storekeepers

To the Wine and Spirit Merchants

To Publicans and Hotel Keepers

To Buyers for Shipment.

On TUESDAY, 10th October, and WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

WINEs and SPIRITS.—The quality of the Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Liqueurs, &c., comprising this stock is well-known to the Trade. The entire assortment of choice liquors, both in and out of bond, will on this occasion be offered for sale without the slightest reserve.

The Stock comprises also a very large assortment of TEAS, OILMEN'S STORES, &c., and General Groceries, Tobacco, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. M. Bar and Co., to sell by auction, at their Store, No. 259, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on TUESDAY, 3rd October, and WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 11.

The whole of the very expensive and well selected stock

of Tea, Coffee, Grapes, Tea, tobacco.

For positive sale, to correspondents, who will be entitled to relinquish business and return to Europe.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms at sale.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

New Brief.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Shipowners, Ship Store Dealers, Shipping Butchers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Rangoon,

8 casks colonial mess beef

10 ditto Irish ditto.

Warranted sweet and good.

Terms at sale.

Fine Tea.

Muscat Packages ex Muscat.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Music.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF EXTRACTING GOLD FROM ITS ORE.

(From the *Chemist and Druggist*.)

The very simple metallurgy of gold is no doubt already well known to most of our readers. It consists either in mechanically picking up such pieces of the king of metals as are large enough to be seen and handled; in washing away the lighter portions of the crushed ore, leaving the metal behind in the form of dust; or, in the case of the heaviest ores, in crushing them to fine powder, and pouring stamps, and agitating the finely-divided mineral with water, which dissolves the gold out in the form of an amalgam. The mercury is then distilled off and used again, and the gold remains behind in the metallic form. The process of amalgamation has been carried on with great success in various parts of the world over yields as little as half an ounce of gold per ton, wherever those plagues of the metallurgist, sulphur and arsenic, are not present.

Wherever either of these elements exist in an ore, it is to be found, by far the larger proportion of gold there—they have the effect of preventing or "sickening" the mercury, as the miners call it, the consequence being that a large percentage of the gold in the ore is wasted on lost. The loss of gold from this cause is very great, varying from 30 to 87 per cent. of the metal present. In some experiments by Readwin (one of the first authorities on the subject), 2 cwt. of rich Clogau quartz gave hardly any gold by the amalgamation process, and ten ounces of gold remained untouched in the tailings. Some account has been given impossible to have several even of the richest mines. In practice, too, there are several well-known cases where grains of gold were visible in the quartz, and little or none was extracted by amalgamation.

Not only is there great waste of gold by the ordinary process, but the "sickening" of the mercury causes it to fall back upon minute particles, which will not again unite with the gold in the wash water. The loss of mercury by "souring" is, however, very considerable in the metal in the cost of extracting the precious metal, even when the ore is comparatively rich.

Numerous metallurgists and chemists have hitherto sought for a remedy for these evils, but without success, and it has remained for Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., the talented editor of our scientific contemporary, the *Chemical News*, to discover a cheap and simple antidote to the deleterious effect of sulphur and arsenic in gold amalgamation. This chemist has himself one of the first scientific chemists of the day by his discovery of the metallic element thallium, and will now, in addition, render his name equally famous amongst practical metallurgists, by his method of amalgamation of gold and silver ores.

The process he employs is just one of those simple expedients that are arrived at only after infinite toil and trouble, and which, when they are discovered, make us wonder why they were never thought of before.

Mr. Crookes effects his cure for "sickening" and "flouring" by adding to the mercury a certain portion of metallic sodium. The action, of course, is perfectly clear to the merest chemical tyro. The metal deoxidizes and desulphurizes the particles of mercury, allowing them to run together into unctuous masses, capable of holding every particle of gold or silver contained in them. Through the kindness of Mr. Crookes, we have been permitted to be present at several most interesting experiments on the power of sodium in restoring mercury to its primitive condition. Want of space compels us to limit a selection to the two following.

An ounce of mercury was shaken up with water strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. After a few moments the metal took up into particles of the size of a pin's head, and refused to settle. The addition of a piece of sodium amalgamated the size of a pin's point, caused them to run together into mass, completed the purification of the mercury, the globules rushing together instantaneously, the dirty cloud clearing away from the surface of the metal as by magic.

Two and a-half grains of gold were triturated for two hours with 10,000 grains of silver sand, and 100 grains of mercury. One hundred grains of copper pyrites. The amount of gold recovered was less than 90 per cent. The same experiment was repeated with the addition of sodium to the mercury, which increased the percentage of gold recovered from 60 to over 90 per cent.

The importance of this discovery in relation to gold mining can hardly be over-estimated. In different parts of the world the British Isles included there exist millions of tons of gold ore, which, up to date, have given no material return. The amount of gold recovered is estimated at one fourth or another. In Wales alone it is estimated that at the present time there are lying waste no less than three millions of tons of gold ore that may be profitably worked by Mr. Crooke's process, to say nothing of the mountains of the same material still remaining untouched.

In conclusion, we wish Mr. Crookes the success he deserves in reaping the fruits of his valuable discovery, and beg to assure him our sincerest thanks for the kind way in which he has admitted us continually to his laboratory during the progress of his experiments, and has placed even his private note-book at our disposal.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—VOTE OF CENSURE.

HOURS OF COMMONS, JULY 2.—Mr. Hunt moved the following resolution:—That the evidence taken before the Committee of this House on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court discloses that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, and also that taken before a committee of the House of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmunds, and laid before this House, shows a laxity of practice and want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in the administration of his office.

His lordship took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock, and during the quarter of an hour allowed for petitions and private bills, conversed with Lord Clarendon and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

He rose and advanced a few paces beyond the mystic line which is supposed to separate the woolsack from the House proper, there was an instant hush in the assembly. Gathering his robes around him with an air of dignity, he announced his resignation of office in a speech of much grace and feeling. He did not even attempt to hide his feelings of simple earnestness of voice when he differed from his usual rather affected utterance. Once or twice he paused for a second, and the words came slowly and under some constraint from his lips.

He said:—"My lords, the step which I took yesterday I should have taken several months ago if I had followed the dictates of my own judgment and acted on my own views alone. But I felt that I was not at liberty to do so. As far as I could see, I could not take such a step without the permission and sanction of the Government. As far as I was myself personally concerned, as I had the happiness to do, the friendship of the noble lord at the head of the Government, and of the members of the Cabinet, I laid aside my own feelings, being satisfied that my honour and my sense of duty would be safe if I followed their opinion rather than my own. My lords, I have been greatly disappointed by Mr. Richard Bethell, should have caused him to pause before he gave him a public appointment. He did not mean that the Lord Chancellor was aware of the corrupt transactions that were going on, but he had been guilty of great and wilful neglect. Mr. Hunt then reviewed a portion of the evidence which affected Mr. Skirrow, Mr. Richard Bethell, and Mr. Welch with a knowledge of the conduct of Mr. Miller, with reference to the expected appointment of Mr. R. Bethell, laying stress upon facts and upon collateral facts, again charging the Lord Chancellor with a supineness and want of vigilance for the public interest, as further manifested in the grant of pensions to Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Wilde.

The Lord Advocate, advertising to the grand jury, that he had been sent upon the Lord Chancellor, observed that it was difficult to get rid of the prejudice they created, and he entreated the House to listen, as a judicial tribunal, impartially to what he should urge on his behalf. He examined the evidence relating to Mr. Wilde, and the appointment of Mr. Welch, entering minutely into its details, replying as he proceeded to the remarks of Mr. Longfield and Mr. Hunt. He insisted that, on the face of the evidence, it was absurd to suppose that Mr. Richard Bethell could have exercised the influence alleged upon his father, and maintained that the recommendations of Mr. Welch were amply sufficient to justify his appointment. He discussed the case of Mr. Wilde and the conduct of Mr. Miller in reference to it, remarking that it was very easy now, when all the surrounding circumstances were known, to apply line and rule, and blame the Lord Chancellor.

He alluded to the confusion created by the evidence of Mr. Miller and compared it with that of other witnesses, with reference to the case of Mr. Wilde, reminding the House that the enforced resignation of his office was a punishment inflicted upon him. The House should not express a stronger

Welch's appointment, he contended that there was not the most remote connection between them and the motives which had led to his appointment, citing portions of the evidence to establish the position that the Lord Chancellor stood throughout clear of any ignoble motive in the matter. He moved an amendment to the effect that the House, having considered the report of the select committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence upon which it was founded, agree with the committee in acquitting the Lord Chancellor of all charge, except haste and want of caution, in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde; and is of opinion that further steps should be taken by law with reference to the grant of such pensions.

Mr. Hunt observed that the amendment related to only one of the cases, it was the result of the Edmunds case, which was by far the worst, for it appeared from the evidence taken by the Lords' Committee that other members of the Government besides the Lord Chancellor were cognisant of certain matters relating to that case. He read extracts of the evidence to that effect; and as to the grant of a pension to Mr. Edmunds, a material fact known to members of the Government, he said, was concealed from the committee, and he intimated that the committee, in condemning the Lord Chancellor, was complicit in the Government. With reference to the Leeds case, he accused the Attorney-General of misleading the House.

Mr. Denman, without any inducement to be a champion of the Lord Chancellor, said that, having read the evidence through, he was of opinion that the house of commons were unjust and untrue. After replying to Mr. Hunt, he referred to the Edmunds case, and referring to the acquittal of the Duke of Wellington by the Lords' Committee of any corrupt motive, he applied himself to the Leeds Court case. He contended that the testimonies produced by Mr. Welch were sufficient to justify his appointment; and as to Mr. Wilde's case, he thought the strongest evidence was contained in the candid statement of the Lord Chancellor himself, that he did not read the evidence, but had picked up the points committed by Judges every day. Mr. Miller's evidence was contradicted by that of other witnesses and by his own. The suggestion that there had been a plot to place Mr. Richard Bethell on the Leeds Court was utterly groundless as far as the Lord Chancellor was concerned.

Mr. Bouverie avowed a want of confidence in the Lord Chancellor in the administration of his office. He concurred with the committee in putting aside questions of corruption on his part; but there were corrupt practices going on in offices connected with him, though he was not cognisant of them, which the House was bound to notice and condemn. There had been gross malpractices on the part of officers in the Court of Bankruptcy, and he considered that the Lord Chancellor had been guilty of a dereliction of duty in not exposing them.

Mr. Hunt offered to allow him to speak again in order to let in a resolution of which Mr. Bouverie had given notice, more distinctly excusing the Lord Chancellor from any charge of corruption.

After a few remarks by Mr. Howes and Mr. Vivian, the Attorney-General observed that the amendment proposed by the Lord Advocate in express terms was the decision of the committee, with the addition that it was agreed that this class of pensions should, like other pensions, be referred to the guardians of the public purse. He contended that there was no ground for a vote of want of confidence in the Lord Chancellor to drive him from his office, and he complained of the observations of Mr. Bouverie, who had prejudiced the case, in producing the sentence upon those who he said had been guilty of gross malpractices in the Bankruptcy Office. He added that the Lord Chancellor did commit an error in the Edmunds case, but that the error was visiting that error had gone by, and it was unjust to tack on that case to the case of Mr. Wilde. He reminded the House of the abuse which had been ferreted out by the vigilance of the Lord Chancellor, of the odium he had incurred by these services rendered to the country, and of the manner in which he had exercised his high judicial patronage. These were matters which the House should consider before coming to this vote of confidence and disavowal.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, engaged to attend the Funeral of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, to move from his late residence, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, October 3rd, at 4 o'clock precisely.

THERAPEUTIC TRANSFORMATION.

Not long since a graduate from one of our theological schools (says an American paper), was called to the pastoral charge of a church in the extreme south-west. When about to start for his new parish he was unexpectedly detained by the incapacity of his presbytery to ordain him. In order to explain his non-arrival at the appointed time, he sent the following telegram to the deacons of the Church:—"Presbyter lacked a quorum to obtain a license to journey the message got strangely metamorphosed, and reached the astonished deacons in this shape:—"Presbyter lacked a quorum to obtain a license to journey."

The sober Church officers were greatly discomposed and mystified, but after grave consultation concluded it was the minister's facetious way of announcing that he had got married, and accordingly proceeded to provide lodgings for "his" wife.

A curious incident which occurred lately in H. & Park explains the reason why human hair has risen within the last two or three years upwards of 100 per cent. in the market. The other day a young gentleman was seen riding through the crowd of equestrians, holding high at the end of his cane a chignon, which the young ladies of the present day delight in decorating the tops of their necks. As the chignon rode along, it was evident to all that on him, it was most suggestive to observe the most involuntary manner in which, at least two-thirds of the alarmed young women present raised their hands to the backs of their heads, in order to ascertain that the chignons were all right and tight. Whether the gentleman was merely playing the trick for his own private amusement, or whether he had really picked up a chignon which some unlucky girl had accidentally shed will probably never be known; but the sensation which the incident caused satisfactorily accounts for the increased value of human hair as an article of commerce.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Mr. Joseph Smith and Mr. Henry Barnes, of Cape Coast Castle, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Martin (who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country) had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PHILLIP MYERS, Esq., who appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on the West Coast of Africa as sent by the King of Cape Colony to explain his views and feelings, and those of the King and chiefs of the Fante country had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on the 15th of July.

Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.